

most susceptible and tenacious of impressions; and the learning<sup>1</sup> of languages being chiefly a work of memory, it seems precisely fitted to the power of this period, which is long enough, too, for acquiring the most useful languages, ancient and modern. , (From "Notes on Virginia," 1782. F. III., 253.)

EDUCATION.—By that part of our plan which prescribes the selection of the youths of genius from among the classes of the poor, we hope to-avail the State of those talents which nature has sown so liberally among the poor as the rich, but which perish without use, if not sought for and cultivated. (From "Notes on Virginia," 1782. F. III., 254.)

EDUCATION.—But why send an American youth to Europe for education? What are the objects of useful American education? Classical knowledge, modern languages, chiefly French, Spanish and Italian, mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, civil history, and ethics. In natural philosophy I mean to include chemistry and agriculture, and in natural history, to include botany, as well as other branches of these departments. It is true that the habit of speaking the modern languages cannot be so well acquired in America; but every other article can be as well acquired at William and Mary College as at any place in Europe. When college education is done with and a young man is to prepare himself for public life, he must cast his eyes (for America) either on law or physics. For the former where can he apply so advantageously as to Mr. Wythe? For the latter he must come to Europe; the medical class of students, therefore, is the only one which need come to Europe. Let us view the disadvantages of sending a youth to Europe. To enumerate them all would require a volume. I will select a few. If he goes to Europe he learns drinking, horse-racing and boxing. These are the peculiarities of English education. The following circumstances are common to education in that and the other countries of Europe. He acquires a fondness for European luxury and dissipation, and a contempt for the simplicity of his own country; he is fascinated with the privileges of the European aristocrats, and sees with abhorrence the lowly equality which the poor enjoy with the rich in his own